

REMARKS

By this amendment, Claims 1, 7 and 9 have been amended, and Claims 14-16, Claims 11-13 have been canceled, and Claims 14-16 have been newly added. Claims 1-4, 7-10 and 14-16 remain pending in the application, with Claims 1, 7 and 9 being independent claims. Claims 1-4, 9 and 10 are again rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Masaki (U.S. Patent No. 6,616,328 B1) in view of Komoda (U.S. Patent No. 5,748,570). Claims 11-13 are again rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Kawaguchi (U.S. Patent No. 5,016,231) in view of Komoda. Claims 7 and 8 remain allowed. The cancellation of Claims 11-13 render these rejections moot with respect to these particular claims.

Claims 14-16 have been newly added and relate to achieving time adjustment in the terminal without use of a stem structure.

The Examiner concedes that Masaki does not disclose using his device to perform mobile communication functions including voice communication. The Examiner states that the use of a watch or time measuring device with a mobile communication function is conventional, as allegedly shown by Komoda. The Examiner asserts that it would have been obvious to provide mobile communication functions including voice communication allegedly suggested by Komoda to the analog type watches disclosed by Masaki.

The present invention relates to an apparatus and method for adjusting time in a terminal with a built-in analog watch. In the present invention, time adjustment is achieved without use of a stem structure in the terminal.

As the Examiner knows, Masaki shows a timepiece in FIG. 1. As shown in FIG. 3, the timepiece of FIG. 1 includes a stem structure in the form of a crown that a user necessarily pulls out and pushes back in order to achieve time adjustment. As conceded by the Examiner, Masaki

does not disclose using the timepiece in FIG. 1 to perform mobile communication functions including voice communication.

The Examiner relies on Komoda for suggesting the deficiencies of Masaki. Komoda describes time correction of an electronic clock. Komoda shows a clock in FIG. 1 that includes two oscillators where one of the two oscillators generates a first frequency for clock operation and the other of the two oscillators generates a second frequency which is more accurate than the first frequency. Komoda stores a correction time interval based on the two oscillators in an expensive nonvolatile memory.

Applicants respectfully submit that one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made would fail to arrive the present invention an apparatus and method for adjusting time in a terminal with a built-in analog watch in accordance with the present invention, because no motivation exists for achieving time adjustment by removing the stem structure in the form of a crown in Masaki.

More particularly, Masaki, Komoda, or any combination thereof, fails to teach or reasonably suggest the recitations in Claims 1, 7 and 9.

Accordingly, independent Claims 1, 7 and 9 are allowable over Masaki, Komoda, or any combination thereof.

While not conceding the patentability of the dependent claims, *per se*, Claims 2-4, 10 and 14-16 are also allowable for at least the above reasons.

Accordingly, all of the claims pending in the Application, namely, Claims 1-4, 7-10 and 14-16, are in condition for allowance. Should the Examiner believe that a telephone conference or personal interview would facilitate resolution of any remaining matters, the Examiner may contact Applicant's attorney at the number given below.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Paul J. Farrell", written over a horizontal line.

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